

THE- Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. X.

Quicquid egunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 5.

VOL. V.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in all different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Nearly ready for the press and will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,

HOLLAND'S ESSAY
10 In three parts.

I. Containing the contract of Creation and Redemption. Shewing that the fundamental doctrines of Calvin and Arminius joined together; completely forms the foundation or system of Universal Restoration, without the smallest diminution or addition.

II. The method and manner of the restoration of all to its original state of rectitude and innocence in which it was at first created, opening a plain and familiar light into the Prophecy Ezekiel's visions and the Revelations.

III. The Apostolic mode, of Church Government, shewing the 2 Olive branches which thro' the two golden pipes empties the golden oil out of themselves; or the formation of the man Christ Jesus out of his members.

When the above is put to press, the terms will be made public.

READY

CASH

Will be given for two likely young negro men between the age of sixteen and twenty four—a good character of them will be required—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE,

FOR

CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age—enquire of the printer.
Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.

JUST ARRIVED,

10 And now Opening, by
TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH

In the new house opposite Mr. Collins's Tavern, in Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE & QUEEN'S WARE, which they dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Furs certificates &c.

9 ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Ferry deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to make them known immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

JOHN BRADFORD, Admr.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

MR. Edward Bullock has commenced Post Riding; He will leave Lexington and be at Bourbon Courthouse, on the 1st and 15th of every Month, at Boonborough the 2d. and 16th. at Madison Courthouse the 3d. and 17th. at Lincoln Courthouse the 4th. and 18th. at Lancaster the 5th and 19th. at Harrodsburg the 6th and 20th. at Bard's Town the 7th and 21st. the 9th and 23d. at Louisville, and from thence up Braffier's creek to Lexington; but the time he will be at any particular place between Louisville and Lexington, cannot yet be ascertained, but will be made public when known. Mr. Bullock is hereby authorized to receive any subscription money and receipt for the same, which shall be good against

JOHN BRADFORD:
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lewis Craig's mill, a red Heifer, with some white under her belly, 2 years old, marked with a slit in each ear; Appraised to £1.15.

John Tully.
July 4, 1791.

A NUMBER of horses the property of the United States, strayed from the different brigades and in almost every county in the State of Kentucky. The horses are branded US. Any persons delivering any such horses to Capt. Ross. Sanders on Calverton in Woodford county, shall have ample reward for so doing. Paid by R. Br. Benham, or Robt. Sanders.

August 21, 1791.

FIVE

DOLLARS

5 REWARD.

STRAYD or stolen from the subscriber, living in Woodford county, a brown horse, about 14 hands & a half high, nine years old, not branded, a scar on his hip, occasioned by fire and a scar on the top of his head, occasioned by the poll evil. Whoever delivers said horse to me shall have the above reward.

Maquits Calmes.

October 20, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Cane run, Fayette county, a fair mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder B and on the near buttock H. H. H. Appraised to £1.10.

Charles Shepherd.

Oct. 11, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living two miles from Lexington, a red and white steer, about 4 years old, with the head mostly white, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear; Appraised to £1.15.

Also a branded steer, with some white spots, 3 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and crop off the left; Appraised to £1.10.

Also a small red cow, 4 years old, crop and slit in the right ear; Appraised to £1.10.

Moses Biddis.

September 13, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, Kennedy's creek, a red steer 2 years old, marked with a half crop off the under side of the right ear and a crop in the left; Appraised to £1.10.

Also a 2 year old heifer, black and white spotted, marked with 2 slits in each ear, and a small bit off the under side of the right; The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

Joseph Kennedy.

October 8, 1791.

ALL those who are indebted to, or have any demands against me, are desired to come and settle their respective accounts as soon as possible; As I am under obligation to start to the settlement on the 15th of next month.

SAMUEL AYRES.
Lexington, Oct. 20, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Marble creek, a red steer, with a little white under his belly, marked with a crop and swallow-took in each ear, and underkeel in the left, about 3 years old; Appraised to £1.5.

John Baker.

April 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the town fork of Elkhorn, a brown two year old heifer, with a white face and white on her belly, marked with something like a half crop in both ears; Appraised to £1.10.

Kitty Miller.

June 14, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette, a strange Ox, about 14 years old, his back and belly white and his sides brindled, appears to be a steership, marked with a crop in the right ear and a kind of a swallowfork in the left. Appraised to £2.8.

James Patten.

July 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, about 2 miles from Shannon's mill a red and white pied steer, 2 years old past, marked with a crop, and an underkeel and overkeel in the right ear, and a crop and underkeel in the left. Appraised to £1.4.

George Harper.

October 15, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Woodford county near the Courthouse, a Roach Mare, about three years old this spring, blind in the off eye, 13 hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £6.

John M Cumfrey.

May 3, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, a gray mare, and an iron gray colt, the mare thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus Y (short dock, 12 or 13 years old; The colt a year old, 12 hands high; Appraised, the mare to £2. and the colt to £4.

Christopher Wolff.

June 1791.

MR. BRADFORD,

I Expect your press is much crowded, but when I tell you I am a woman, I hope the gentlemen will not be offended if you allow me room in your paper; Female curiosity led me to peruse some of your late papers where I have seen several pieces, which I suppose have been wrote by men of learning, some of them made me say as Feltus surely much learning hath made them mad, for they seem to allow that riches and learning gives wisdom. When I was a child I thought so too, but as I advanced in years I met with so many learned fools and empty gentlemen I found my error, and endeavoured to form my judgment by the dictates of reason; for twenty years past I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with men of different ranks, and as far as I am capable to judge I find most solid wisdom among those who live above poverty and yet below affluence, but Mr. A. B. C. seems to allow they have no time to spare for improvement, and the citizen endeavours to prove that farmers and mechanics at best can be nothing more than good ignorant men, for which he advances no other reason than his bare ipse dixit (excuse a scrap of Latin for you must know I wish to be thought a woman of uncommon education, I have learned two or three short phrases to make use of on particular occasions, perhaps by this means I may blind the ignorant) But I would wish these gentlemen to recollect how the greater part of the wealthy and learned spend their time, and then think whether the farmer who can afford himself books and candles at night, and follows his farm in the day, has not a mind most free and fit for improvement.

Now a word to my female readers; if any of you have as many children as I have, you cannot help being alarmed at the tottering condition of our public affairs, lest they should be made slaves to avaricious rulers, who have long since had their hearts steeled to all the feelings of humanity, by beholding with unrelenting hearts the miserable situation of those unhappy victims, whom the unjust laws of our land suffers them to hold under the iron yoke of bondage—I hope a number of you have the happiness of being joined with men possessed of every qualification fit to govern their domestic state, distributing equal justice among their subjects, encouraging virtue and suppressing every vice, who can reward without profusion and punish without cruelty.—And I make no doubt but others of you feel even in your families all the evils of despotism; now balance the two together and see how happy or unhappy our state is like to be. And if you have any care for posterity or desire that government should be carried on in such a manner that every virtue like tender plants may be nourished and

the noxious weeds of vice rooted out; use every method that your best thoughts can invent, to persuade your husbands to rouse up and quit themselves like men and not to suffer any set of men to fool them out of their natural privileges,

Let me now address myself to the men: if any will condescend to give me a hearing I wish you to remember I am not acting without precedent, was not Barak roused by D-borah to throw off the yoke of Jabin? and history affords many instances of great things being done by good women, and although I don't pretend to the wisdom or goodness of those ancient worthies, yet I hope I have as sincere a desire for the welfare of my country, permit me then to urge you in the warmest manner to be in earnest about a matter of so great moment, and if possible chuse such men to manage your public affairs as you have reason to believe is themselves governed by the pure law of him who is the author of government; for his laws are equal and so ought ours to be.

Don't you know that the wicked walk on every side when vile men are in high places, don't you see them waxing great by violence and lies—are not a number of our legislative and executive officers even those who are set for the punishment of evil doers and the praise of them that do well; I say are they not the very encouragers of pernicious vices—are they not covetous, extortioners, profane swearers, sabbath breakers, drunkards, gamblers and even boasting of their scenes of brutality.

Now how can you think a pure stream of government can flow from so corrupt a fountain. What is there to hinder any man of common sense that reads thinks and talks, to make himself acquainted with the rights of mankind and the art of government? plain reason, equity & justice are and ever will be the proper pillars to support it.—And now both male and female I heartily wish some of you would inform me by the way of the Press, whether you approve or disapprove of this piece.

THE MEDLAR.

November 3 1791.

MR. BRADFORD,

UPON perusing some of your late papers, I met with some publications signed A. B. C. in which he attempts to ridicule and explode the very notion of Committees; and to his insinuations charges them with obstructing the free suffrage of the people at our annual elections; with forming Chimney Corner Constitutions; and with a Minority endeavouring to impose the same upon the Majority &c.—and then upon the foundation of these artful insinuations, and groundless surmises he builds his arguments of the dangerous consequence of Committees. But is not the gentleman rather premature in his conjectures respecting the intentions of committees? On what has he founded his surmises? Are they not the creatures of his own brain, as committees had not at that time so much at published their designs? Nor has he produced any instance in which they

have ever proved dangerous to the liberties of the people. If I should, upon Common Fame, alledge, that Mr. A. B. C. defrauded a number of men in one county, and stole a Horse in another, and then hold forth to the people that he was consequently a very dangerous person; would he look upon this as sound Logic?

He further saith, "Whether these Committees can be most safely trusted, or a general convention composed of our wisest and best men, regularly chosen under the direction of Law, I leave every individual to determine for himself."

Here he seems to signify, that wise men, or good men, cannot misbehave chosen at our Elections; 'tis evident that those who are most liberal with their grog generally carries the election. But perhaps he may look upon wise men, good men, and rich men, as synonymous terms. If this is the case, he writes perfectly consistent with himself; for the Rich is always able to produce the greatest quantity of Spirituous Liquors in order to bribe the electors and by this means be elected. When we revolted from England, it was not the non-existence of Laws only, that induced our leaders to encourage Committees; They well knew that if Elections were carried on in the same manner they now are the Tories being generally the most wealthy, could be most liberal of Spirituous liquors; and by this means subvert themselves into places of honor and profit. I am far from undervaluing Annual elections. I view it as a most inestimable privilege. But I lament to see it so amazingly corrupted; and I think it dangerous at this time, to risk our liberty and that of our posterity upon this rotten pillar only. I think it is calculated to cast us into an Aristocratic government or of establishing a government in the hands of a few wealthy men. I apprehend that our constitution ought to be consistent with our bill of rights; and in this all the United States nearly agree; and I say that all power originates in the people, and all officers amenable to them. But what saith the actions of rich men? Actions speak louder than words; and I am notwithstanding this just declaration of the rights of mankind, "As our wealth gives us great influence, we will by indirect measures, wind the power chiefly into our own hands; we will order matters so that annual elections shall be held at one place in each county; and we will not let the suffrage of the people be taken by ballot, that we may influence them by fear, favor, or affection. And we know that though a majority of the people will not attend at so great a distance; yet we know that a great many will come out, and give their vote, for sake of a handsome treat. We will also plead for an upper house, and let this upper house though composed of comparatively a small number, be invested with the power of passing a negative on the bills passed by the lower house, consisting of six to one. We know that though the lower house has the name of Legislators they are only Clerks to do our drudgery and prepare bills for us, which we can reject at our pleasure if they do not suit us, men of wealth. And by these indirect means, we will always keep the balance of power in our own hands."

If an upper House or senate, should have the power, each one of them of passing a negative on six times the number of the Assembly, equally elected by the people as their Representatives; should not then the upper house, each one of them, be endowed with six times the wisdom and the honesty of each one in the lower house; and if they are possessed with such superior wisdom and virtue, certainly they may do the whole business themselves and prevent the expences arising to government, from an Assembly or lower house.

Mr. A. B. C. talks of assembling all the people in a large plain, in order to form a Constitution; and Common Sense says, were this method practicable it would be most just and safe for the people. But is there no medium between a confused democracy, and using artful measures in order to cast the government in the hands of a few rich men.

I would wish to see a clause in our Constitution, providing that county committees duly elected by the people, might have a power of passing a negative upon the bills passed by the Assembly; and would not this be a more reasonable check in order to prevent hasty, unjust, and oppressive measures, than having the power of a negative invested in the hands of a few great men; and this would be consistent with our bill of rights, which ought to be strictly adhered to; for if the executive part of a Constitution, deviates from its bill of rights; it is as great an error, as for a Legislative body to deviate from their Constitution. Notwithstanding the greatness of this error, we find it practiced in the Southern States, whose bill of rights say all men are born equally free; but the executive part say the Negroes remain slaves. And shall the blacks and whites remain contented with a bare declaration of the rights of mankind, without ever seeing them put into execution. Thus old custom and the danger of novelty, to plead in favor of an upper house; and the present mode of elections. The same arguments might have been used in favor of a continued jurisdiction to England, and would have been as valid as in the present case. (To be continued)

Extraits from a treatise on the Rights of man lately published by the celebrated Mr. Paine.

"I have now to speak only of the natural rights of man. We have now to consider the civil rights of man, and to show how the one originates out of the other. Man did not enter into society to become worse than he was before, nor to have less rights than he had before, but to have those rights better secured. His natural rights are the foundation of all his civil rights. But in order to pursue this distinction with more precision, it will be necessary to mark the different qualities of natural and civil rights.

"A few words will explain this. Natural rights are those which appertain to man in right of his existence. Of this kind are all the intellectual rights, or rights of the mind, and also all those rights of acting as an individual for his own comfort and happiness, which are not injurious to the natural rights of others. Civil rights are those which appertain to man in right of his being a member of society. Every civil right has for its foundation some natural right pre-existing in the individual, but to which his individual power is not, in all cases, sufficiently competent. Of this kind are all those which relate to security and protection.

"From this short view, it will be easy to distinguish between that class of natural rights which man retains after entering into society, and those which he throws into common stock as a member of society.

"The natural rights which he retains, are all those in which the power to execute is as perfect in the individual as the right itself. Among this class, as I before mentioned are all the intellectual rights, or rights of the mind; consequently religion is one of those rights. The natural rights which are not retained, are all those in which, though the right is perfect in the individual, the power to execute them is defective. * * * A man, by natural right, has a right to judge in his own cause; and so far as the right of the mind is concerned, he never surrenders it: But what avail it him to judge, if he has not power to redress? He therefore deposits this right in the common stock of society, and takes the arm of society, of which he is a part, in preference and in addition to his own. Society grants him nothing. Every man is a proprietor in society, and draws on the capital as a matter of right."

"From these premises, two or three certain conclusions will follow.

"First that every civil right grows out of a natural right; or in

other words, is a natural right exchanged.

"Secondly, that civil power, properly considered as such, is made up of the aggregate of that class of the natural rights of man, which becomes defective in the individual in point of power, and answers not his purpose, but when collected to a focus, becomes competent to the purpose of every one.

"Thirdly, That the power produced from the aggregate of natural rights, imperfect in power in the individual, cannot be applied to invade the natural rights which retained in the individual, and in which the power to execute is as perfect as the right itself.

"To define what is meant by a constitution.

"A constitution is a thing antecedent to a government, and a government is only the creature of a constitution. The constitution of a country is not the act of its government, but of the people constituting government. It is the body of elements, to which you can refer, and quote article by article; and which contains the principles on which the government shall be established, the manner in which it shall be organized, the powers it shall have, the mode of elections, the duration of parliaments, or by what other name such bodies may be called; the powers which the executive part of government shall have; and, in fine, every thing that relates to the complete organization of a civil government, and the principles on which it shall act, and by which it shall be bound. A constitution, therefore, is to a government, what the laws made afterwards by that government are to a court of judicature. The court of judicature does not make the laws, neither can it alter them; it only acts in conformity to the laws made; and the government is in like manner governed by the constitution.

Then speaking of the present National assembly of France, he says, that strictly speaking, it is the personal social compact. The members of it are the delegates of the nation in its original character; future assemblies will be the delegates of the nation in its organized character. The authority of the present assembly is different to what the authority of future assemblies will be. The authority of the present one is to form a constitution; the authority of future Assemblies will be to legislate according to the principles and forms prescribed in that constitution; and if experience should hereafter show that alterations, amendments or additions are necessary, the constitution will point out the mode by which such things shall be done, and not leave it in the discretionary power of the future government.

"A government on the principles on which constitutional governments are established, cannot have the right of altering itself. If it had, it would be arbitrary. It might make itself what it pleased."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS. July 3.

We learn, that the Avignon army still continue to commit great devastation in the country; that they have destroyed the mill at Carpentras, burnt down some farms, and carried away a quantity of provisions destined for the town. The Carpentrasians, whom that army dared not to attack, but who wished deliver their country from their depredations, endeavoring to draw them towards the walls of

their city, hoping they should be able to destroy or disperse them, for which purpose they made a sally, attacked the Avignon army in their entrenchments, and retired in good order. The army immediately approached the town, and battered it with red hot balls, but as they kept at a distance, the Carpentrasians used a whimsical stratagem to draw them nearer. They placed pots of tar upon the tops of the houses, to which they set fire and then set up such cries as made the Avignon army conclude the whole place was in flames, and the moment was come to carry it by storm. They accordingly approached, and the Carpentrasians began to fire, and it is said 600 were killed and wounded, the rest made the best of their way to their camp,

LEXINGTON, Nov 19

War Department, 29th. September

1791.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of your report of the 29th ultimo to major general St. Clair, which I have submitted to the President of the United States.

I have by this day's post instructed major general St. Clair, if he had not already performed that pleasing duty, to thank you in the name of the President, for the zeal, perseverance and good conduct, manifested by you in the command of the expedition, and for the humanity observed towards the prisoners whom you captured. And also to thank the officers and privates of the Volunteers, for their activity and bravery while under your command—and to express his hope, that you and they may enjoy in future entire peace, as a reward for your services.

Mr. Belli, was waiting to receive the muster rolls of your corps. He has settled the accounts, and returns with the money for the amount.

I have the honor to be
With great respect, Sir,
Your most obt.
Hum. Servant,
H. KNOX.
Brigadier General
JAMES WILKINSON.

Camp, 81 miles advanced of Fort Washington, Nov. 1, 1791.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose to you a letter from the war office which came to my hand last night as did that also for General Scott, Henry Innis, and John Brown Esquires which I request you to take the trouble to transmit to them. By the same conveyance I am directed to present to you the thanks of the public, in the name of the President of the United States, for the zeal, perseverance and good conduct manifested by you in the command of the expedition against L'Anquille, and for the humanity observed towards the prisoners, whom you captured, and also to thank the officers & privates of the volunteers for their activity and Bravery while under your command.

This is a very pleasing task to me, and what I should have taken upon myself to do immediately on receiving your report had I not conceived it more honorable to you that it should be preceded by the orders of the President, and more proper in me to wait for those orders than to undertake to guide the public mind. It is now firmit, with the greatest pleasure to my self, I thank you in the name of the President of the United States, for the zeal, perseverance and good conduct manifested by you in the command of the expedition against L'Anquille, and for the humanity observed towards the prisoners—and I do in the same manner thank the officers & privates of the volunteers for their activity and bravery while under your command, and it is the ardent wish and hope of the President that those expeditions, calculated chiefly to procure relief from a savage enemy, and tranquillity to Kentucky, may be followed by their full effect, and that you and they may enjoy in future, entire peace as a reward for your services.

With very great regard,
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
A. St. CLAIR, Maj. Gen.
Commanding the Troops
of the United States.
General Wilkinson.

Wanted by the subscribers.

BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Cash and Merchandise, will be given at any of their stores, either in this place, Danville, Baird's Town, Louisville Madison Courthouse or Limestone.

They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment of
GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.
P. S. They also want a quantity of corn and tow linen.
Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

The subscriber has just opened a general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

Well adapted to the season, amongst which are a number of calf skins, wax and black grain, with a number of boot legs, all which he will dispose of on low terms for cash at his store in Lexington, next door above the Market-house.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Two Dollars Reward

Strayed away from the subscriber, about the 16th of October last, a foal colt, one year old last spring, with some white in his face, about 4 feet 6 inches high, well made, who ever takes up said colt and secures him to as the owner gets him again shall receive the above reward paid by me.

Samuel January.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon County, on Flat run a black mare, 13 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, glass eyes, some saddle marks, 5 years old. Appraised to £4.
David Surrency.

May 1791.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
ANDREW BROWN,
And the principal Bookellers in the city of Philadelphia, price One Dollar and three quarters, the

L A W S

Of The

United States of America;

Collated with, and collected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties. To which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

* * * This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goldard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South Carolina.

The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

STOLEN

FROM the Garrison at Fort Washington on the night of the 26th ult. the following horses, viz: two bay horses the property of Col. Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter Master General, the one a bright bay, a natural crester, about 9 years old, and nearly 15 hands high, without any brand or conspicuous natural mark—the other a dark bay, paces and trots alternately, mostly inclined to the former, 15 hands high, and eight years old, no brand or particular mark. Also one gray horse, the property of Col. Darke. One bay horse belonging to Capt. Strong, and one bay horse, the property of the United States, and branded either with a single C, or with a cannon mark on his shoulder. From some circumstances there is reason to conclude that they were stolen by White Villians, and that they are taken into some of the Kentucky settlements for sale.

Any person or persons apprehending the thief or thieves and securing them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive Twenty dollars, and an addition of Ten Dollars for every horse received and returned to the Garrison.

SAMUEL HODGDON, Q. M. G.
Fort Washington Oct. 6, 1791.

Two dollars reward, Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, a bay horse near fifteen hands high, branded IE, has a thin mane, and a large head; also a bay mare about fourteen hands high, her mane lies on the left side has no brand that I recollect, has the distemper and runs at the nose. Whoever takes up said creatures, and brings them to Mr. Taylor Tavern keeper in Lexington shall receive the above reward.

DAVID BLANCHARD.

 SACRED TO THE MUSES

A SONG.

I.
SAYS Plato why should man be vain
 Since Ignorance heaven hath made
 him great?
 Why look with insolent disdain
 On those undeck'd with wealth or state
 Can costly robes or beds of down
 With all the gems that deck the fair
 Can all the honours of a crown
 Give health or ease the brow of care?

II.
 The sceptred king, the burden'd slave,
 The humble and the haughty die,
 The rich the poor the base the brave
 In dust without distinction lie.
 Go search the tombs where monarchs
 rest;
 Who once the noblest titles wore;
 Their wealth and glory what a job
 And all their honors are no more.

III.
 So flies the meteor through the Skies
 And spreads abroad a gilded train
 When 'bout its gone its beauty dies
 And sinks to common ash again.
 But friendship never can expire
 Its sweet impressions must remain
 And virtue's everlasting fire
 Shall never warm the breast in vain.

Extracts from the Journals of a Convention, begun and held for the district of Kentucky, at the Court-house in Danville, in the County of Mercer, on Monday the 26th day of July 1790.

RESOLVED Therefore that in the month of December 1791 on the respective count days of the counties within the said district, and at the respective places of holding courts therein, Representatives to continue in appointment for seven months shall be elected by the free male inhabitants of each county above the age of twenty one years, in like manner as the delegates to this present convention have been elected in the proportions following. In the county of Jefferson shall be elected five Representatives. In the County of Nelson five Representatives. In the county of Mercer five representatives. In the County of Lincoln five representatives. In the county of Madison five Representatives. In the County of Fayette five Representatives. In the County of Woodford five Representatives. In the County of Bourbon five Representatives. And in the County Mason five Representatives. Provided that no person shall vote in any county except that in which he resides, and that no person shall be capable of being elected unless he has been a resident within the said district at least one year. Each of the Officers holding such elections shall continue the same from day to day, polling over Sunday, for five days including the first day, and shall cause this resolution to be read each day immediately preceding the opening of the election, at the door of the Court-house or other convenient place. Each of the officers shall deliver to each duly elected a Representative, certificate of his election, and shall transmit a general return to the Clerk of the Supreme Court to be by him laid before the Convention. For every neglect of any of the duties hereby enjoined on such officers, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt by any person suing for the same. The said Convention shall be held at Danville on the first Monday in April, and shall on the first day, after choosing a President and other proper officers, and settling the proper rules of proceeding, to frame and establish a constitution for the Government, and also to declare what laws shall be in force, until altered or abro-

gated by Legislative Authority adding under the Constitution to be framed and established. Provided however, that five members assembled, shall be a sufficient number to adjourn from day to day, and issue writs for supplying vacancies which may happen from deaths, resignations refusals to act. Provided also that in case of the absence death resignation or refusal to act of any of the Officers appointed by this resolution to hold the said elections; any Magistrate who shall choose to act in any County where such absence, death, resignation or refusal to act shall happen, may proceed to hold such election under the same rules as such Officer should or might have held.

A list of Letters in this Office.

- A Benjamin Archer.
- B John Bowen. Mary Burch. Deborah Burnet.
- C Captain Thomas Clay. Charles Croft. Mercer. Capt. George Caldwell Mercer.
- D James Densford Fayette. Margaret Duncan.
- E Elizabeth Ellis.
- G William Gray. David Graves Fayette.
- H William Hopkins. John Henderson. Lincoln. Ennoch or Webb Hayden. Elias Hunt Fayette. Andrew Hues Fayette.

R Capt. James Kenny Bourbon. Moses Kedy. Milly Kindred.

L Robert Lockhart. Miami. Stephen G. Lecher. Fayette. Levi Lee.

M John McFereh. Archibald Marshall. Bourbon. Andrew McCall Fayette. Cbl. Gabriel Madison.

N William Neal.

P Nathaniel Parith. Bourbon. Robt. Poor. Mercer. Sarah Poor. Saco. Philip Philips. John Porter.

Q John Quin.

R James Richie, Fayette. Edmund Richardson. Thomas Ray.

S James Scott. John Steer. Lincoln Thomas Sullenger. Woodford. Joshua Stevens. Richard Stevens. Rev. Robert Stubbs. Samuel Scott; Mercer.

T James Thoma. Fayette. Bennett Tuber, May's lick. Kenneth Thompson. Howell Farnum. David Telford Mercer.

U Joseph Underwood. Nelson. J. Vance. Woodford. Edmund Vaughan. L. Laurence Verbrake.

W William Watson. Robert Wallace, Fayette. Peter Willson. Matcom Worley. James Walker. Henry Walker. Ben. Whites. James Watkins. James Wallace, Fayette. Jacob Woodward. Benjamin Dod Wheeler.

A large company is expected to meet at the Crab orchard on the first of December, in order to start early next morning through the wilderness.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of land within the forks of Licking, at or near a place known by the name of the log pond within four miles of Bourbon court house. The title of which has been adjudged to Parmear Briscoe by the Supreme Court of the District of Kentucky. Also six hundred acres in the wastes of Eagle creek, by an adjudication as aforesaid. Negroes, horned cattle, sheep or good horses will be received in payment, but a Special Warranty of the title will only be given.

James Twyman, Attorney in fact for Parmear Briscoe. Woodford, Oct. 10, 1791. 13 3W

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE TO THE COPPER-SMITH'S BUSINESS.

AN active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business. CHARLES WHITE.

I With to contract for a considerable quantity of Barley to be delivered to me in Lexington, next fall Spring Bailey would be preferred.

Also a quantity of well cured Hops. PEYTON SHORT. April 13; 1791.

Two Dollars reward, STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Lexington, about the 1st of July last, a small roan horse, 8 or 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder W and broken II has a blaze in his face, all his feet white and is sunk in the Crest; had on a good bel fastened with a black leather strap: Whoever brings said horse to Mrs. McConnell's Mill, shall have the above reward paid by Isaac Willson.

FORSALE

SEVEN hundred acres of land, binding on Licking on the lower side, below the mouth of Bank lick creek. Also a covering horse, known by the name of G K A N B Y.

Not long since imported into this district, perhaps not inferior in blood or swiftness to any horse therein. ROBERT TODD. Oct. 31, 1791.

On the 10th of December 1791 a large company will start from the Crab orchard, to go through the wilderness.

SCHOOL

Is kept under the care of TRUSTEES

WHERE reading, writing and Arithmetic, are taught in the most approved methods; Merchant's Accounts surveying, navigation, &c. may be taught in said school if required by Thomas Steele.

NB his night school has commenced the 7th of this instant 1791 Monday

WAR DEPARTMENT

May 30, 1791. INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 1st day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 1st day of September ensuing, on the 1st day of the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers. 1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and acquitting the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:—

"A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the State of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:—

"I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ State of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ a lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth of September, of the same year. Signed and sealed in the presence of _____

Acknowledged before me—"

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of the respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States, H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

[The Printers of the respective States are requested to publish the above in their respective newspapers, for the space of two months.]

A PERSON who understands the Rope making business may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

I WISH to lease for the term of one year, the Distillery and adjoining plantation, late the property of Mr. John Craig on Clear creek, Woodford county, also the Mill on the plantation whereon the said Craig now resides. possession of the distillery to be given on the first day of September next— of the adjoining plantation and Mill aforesaid on the first day of January following or earlier, with the consent of Mr. John Craig. For terms apply to Mr. William Morton, Merchant, in Lexington. PEYTON SHORT. June 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

A LOT on the Seminary land, containing one hundred and forty acres, for which the Trustees will give a lease. For terms apply to Mr. John Bryan near the premises, or the subscriber.

Isaac Willson